



Hope Wanes, Hunt Goes On

## French Train Toll Put At 100, With 63 Found

SOISSONS, France, June 19 (Reuters).—Rescue teams have little hope of finding any more survivors of Friday's mid-tunnel train collision near here in which about 100 people died.

René Dijoud, prefect of the Aisne Department, said there was still faint hope that a trapped man, whose groans were heard until early today, might be pulled out alive.

### Court Curbs Wiretapping

(Continued from Page 1) cases, arguing that there was really no difference between foreign and domestic intelligence gathering.

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who was instrumental in developing the administration's surveillance policy, stated that the individual right to privacy is superseded by the government's need to defend itself from both foreign and domestic threats.

Justice Powell, a Nixon appointee who took his seat on the Supreme Court bench only four months ago, rejected this line of reasoning, holding that the right to privacy and the restriction of illegal search and seizure are more important than whatever information the government might gain from unauthorized wiretaps.

He added that such surveillance would have a chilling effect on legal dissent.

"The price of lawful public dissent must not be a dread of subjection to unchecked surveillance power," Justice Powell wrote. "Nor must the fear of unauthorized official eavesdropping deter vigorous citizen dissent and discussion of government action in private conversation. For private dissent, no less than open public discourse, is essential to our free society."

The decision came on a government appeal of a 1971 lower-court ruling that unauthorized wiretaps were unconstitutional. While the appeal was pending, the government continued to tap a number of militant groups.

Under today's ruling, these taps must be removed.

Justice William H. Rehnquist did not participate in the wiretap decision since, as an assistant attorney general, he has played a key role in setting forth the administration case supporting surveillance without court order.

In other action today, the Supreme Court:

• Voted unanimously that a person may not be held in an institution for observation beyond a reasonable length of time without legal procedures required for a long-term commitment.

The case involved a man sentenced to five years for assault with intent to rape; in 1966 but instead committed to an institution for examination, where he still remains. He argued that when the sentence expired, the state lost its power to hold him. The court agreed.

However, Justice Thurgood Marshall, speaking for the court, added that "we need not set a precise time limit" for a reasonable length of time.

• Broadened the power of federal courts to stop state civil proceedings against persons who claim a violation of their constitutional rights.

• Ruled that the State of Florida must make welfare payments to aliens retroactive to June 14, 1971, the date on which the high court rejected citizenship as a qualification for benefits.

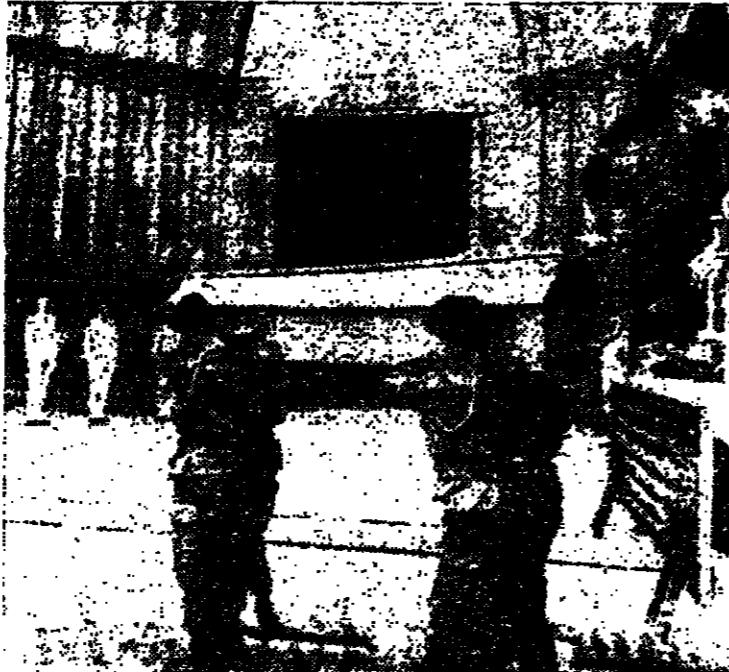
• Ruled that an Arkansas man acquitted of a murder charge cannot be tried for robbery in the same incident. The court held that since the murderer had decided that the accused was not present at the scene of the crime, and since the state intended to use the same evidence in the robbery trial, such a trial would violate the Fifth Amendment's double-jeopardy clause.

• Agreed to examine a claim by the State of New York that complaints by state prison inmates should be heard in state, not federal, courts.

• Agreed to decide whether to make retroactive its 1969 ruling that deprived military courts of the power to try non-service-related offenses.



Agence France PRESSE  
TUNNEL TRAGEDY—Anxious relatives (above) waiting for the latest news of the train wreck victims, many of whom were still trapped in the Vierzy tunnel. And, below, soldiers bearing the coffins of some of the dead into the cathedral of Soissons.



## Pilots' Strike Ties Up International Traffic

(Continued from Page 1)

Airlines was reported to be running normally.

Foreign airlines were more uniformly out of service. Those listing no flights today were Irish Airlines, Air France, Sabena, Belgian World Airlines, El Al Israel Airlines, Air Canada, Alitalia, Lufthansa, German Airlines, Swissair and Air New Zealand.

One major exception to the strike was the charter business. Charter flights took off on schedule in Bonn, Frankfurt, Copenhagen and other cities, carrying package tour vacationers around Europe.

Also grounded were KLM-Royal Dutch Airlines, Iberia Airlines of Spain, Air Afrique, Aeroflot de Mexico, Turkish Airlines, Aerolinas Argentinas, Olympic Airways of Greece and the Yugoslav airline JAT.

President Tito personally endorsed the Yugoslav airline pilots' decision to observe the strike on international flights. However, Marshal Tito flew to Poland today for a state visit aboard his personal jetliner.

Most East European nations ignored the strike and the Soviet international airline, Aeroflot, apparently did not take part in the walkout.

Czechoslovakia halted air traffic for one hour to protest air piracy and to honor a Czech airline pilot killed in a hijacking earlier this month.

Flights in Egypt and other Arab countries did not take part in the strike.

The Egyptian Air Transport Union has condemned air piracy as a criminal act and called for effective measures to safeguard civil aviation. But it denounced today's strike as an "imperialist, Zionist move."

More than a million passengers around the world are estimated to travel daily by plane.

Here in brief was the situation at airports around the world today:

• Paris—Traffic at Orly Air-

port was reduced to about 25 percent of normal activity. Movements in and out of Le Bourget were about half of normal.

The Orly West terminal, used by European lines, as well as the domestic French line, Air Inter, was deserted and the strike seemed to be total on these lines.

At Orly South, planes of TWA, Pan Am and British European Airways continued to arrive and depart, and there were also some flights of Japan Air Lines, Aeroflot, Air Canada, Iran Air, Middle East Airlines and JAT.

Most of the traffic moving at Le Bourget was made up of charter flights.

• London—Traffic at London's Heathrow Airport was cut by about half, British European Airways canceled all its domestic flights and 91 international flights.

• Frankfurt—The only planes from West German airports were Pan Am and BEA flights to and from Berlin and charter flights.

• Rome—All but 10 percent of the international flights at Rome's Fiumicino Airport were canceled. The Italian lines canceled all their international and domestic flights. Lines operating were TWA, Pan Am, BEA, BOAC and airlines from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and the Arab countries.

• Geneva—An Air India jetliner flying from London to Rome made an unscheduled landing at Geneva's airport today after an anonymous bomb warning.

Following a search which showed that no explosive was on board, the airliner took off again. Except for its departure and the arrival of a few long-distance flights during the morning hours, Switzerland's two international airports, Zurich and Geneva, were transferred to other flights.

• Dublin—Nearly 300 pilots from the Irish airline, Aer Lingus, joined the strike, forcing cancellation of some 64 scheduled and charter flights at Ireland's three airports.

• Vienna—All traffic at Vienna's Schwechat Airport came to a halt. The strike affected 28 Austrian Airlines flights and 39 other airlines.

• Lisbon—Apart from three Air France flight cancellations, Lisbon airport today was operating normally.

• Hong Kong—Alitalia, Lufthansa and Air France flights were canceled, but it was not immediately known whether any flights by other airlines were affected.

• Tokyo—Officials at Haneda Airport said three of the 15 major airlines had canceled or delayed departures of flights. Passengers who earlier were booked on the struck airlines were transferred to other flights.

• Dublin—Nearly all scheduled flights were canceled at Schiphol International Airport. An airport spokesman said only 17 planes landed and seven took off. Normally, some 300 incoming and outgoing flights are handled.

• Oslo—Some 1,500 pilots of SAS and the domestic airlines stopped work and all scheduled flights were suspended. In Copenhagen, traffic was cut to 20 percent as only charter lines operated.

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A police spokesman said officers arrested Siegfried Hauser, 20, in Stuttgart.

The spokesman said the police "completely surprised" the suspect, who they claimed was a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

Federal Prosecutor Ludwig Martin said he suspects that Otto Schily snatched a letter from Miss Emslén's prison cell in Cologne.

The letter was found when police arrested Mrs. Ulrike Meinhof in Hanover last week. The discovery caused an uproar because German authorities were certain that their prisoner was in absolute isolation.

Mr. Martin said the judge suspended Mr. Schily from the defense of Miss Emslén "under the urgent suspicion of cooperation with and assistance to a criminal association."

In Hamburg, meanwhile, police said that arsonists had set fire to the offices of a group of lawyers known for their legal advice to leftists. One of the lawyers is on Miss Emslén's defense team.

Up for discussion was the draft of a consensus statement proposed by the United States.

The draft calls on all countries to take steps to deter, prevent or suppress hijacking and insure prosecution of hijackers.

UN Council Meeting

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 19 (UPI)—Security Council members held private consultations today on what to do about aerial hijackings.

Ambassador Lazar Majgov, of Yugoslavia, the June council president, scheduled a private meeting with the council's permanent members. After that, he planned a similar session with the 10 non-permanent council members.

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FAUCHON

# nusual Primary Test s Faced by Sen. Smith

By Bill Kovach

PORTLAND, Maine, June 19 (UPI)—Issues of job security, taxes and the state's economy have created a surprising threat to the re-election prospects of Margaret Chase Smith, the U.S. Senate's only woman and a political institution in the State of Maine.

Most political observers here believe that the 74-year-old Republican will win renomination, but in the last few days of the campaign, more and more of them say: "I wouldn't be at all surprised if she loses."

Voter turnout in the primary may be said to be average to say, with an extremely large turnout reported among elderly voters in Portland, the state's seat city. The outlook for today's primary election has changed drastically since January when a 33-year-old millionaire, Robert A. Gruen—resident of the state three years—announced that he would challenge Mrs. Smith, consistently the largest vote-getter in the state and unopposed in a primary since 1964. Mrs. Smith was generally considered invincible.

Unmatched Campaign Since January, Maine has joined in a fascination as Mr. Gruen staged a campaign unmatched in the state's history. A whirlwind of activity that campaign director estimates cost \$300,000. Mr. Gruen has impaled the state, organized every major town and city, registered 10,000 new Republican voters and developed a computerized list of every Republican in the state.

Contrasted to this, Mrs. Smith made no changes in the campaigning style she used in past when her only opposition was generally a token race by a political unknown. She has bought no television or radio advertising, remains in Washington Monday through Friday—campaigning only the last seven weekends in Maine—and will have invested less than \$10,000 in the race.

"I do not believe," Mrs. Smith says simply, "the people of Maine will trade a record for a promise."

## Liberals' Admiration

She is counting heavily on the record that has made her one of the best known women in the world. Although generally a conservative voter in the Senate, Mrs. Smith won the grudging and long-lasting admiration of many liberals in the 1960s when she was the first to condemn publicly the tactics of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's anti-Communist crusade.

Periodically over the years she has recharged that image with votes that confound and surprise her colleagues—votes, for example, against President Nixon's nominees to the Supreme Court and opposition to the anti-ballistic-missile system.

But, just as Mrs. Smith ignores the issues Mr. Gruen has raised, he has ignored her record, concentrating instead on bread-and-butter issues of Maine, the poor state outside the South.

## Position Papers

With an amazing array of position papers and statistics on Maine's economy, Mr. Gruen has indirectly accused Mrs. Smith and the rest of Maine's congressional delegation of ignoring the real needs of the state.

However, the race is largely a subsurface event. Both candidates support President Nixon's conduct of the Vietnam war and, without this emotional issue, there is none of the youthful fervor that has accented 1972 politics elsewhere.

## Palestinians in Lebanon Live in Fear of Revenge by Israel

By Henry Kamm

IN EL-HELWEH, Lebanon, June 19 (UPI)—In this town in more than 16,000 Palestinians have lived since 1948, turned gradually from a camp of tents into a warren of huts made of reeds or concrete blocks topped by roofs of corrugated tin. Violence is palpable and sure, as the rare outsider flicks from many eyes.

The Palestinians fear Israeli retaliation against the massacre of persons at Lydda Airport by Islamic gunmen in the cause of "the liberation" of Palestine.

So great is their suspiciousness,

Mahmoud Fares, a Palestinian who serves as area officer South Lebanon for the United Nations Works and Relief Agency, at the people of El-Helweh

and the crash of a Japanese liner near New Delhi last week

was the rare outside flicker from many eyes.

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## Is Hanoi Ready to Compromise?

Has the moment come when the United States and North Vietnam both see more advantage in arranging a political compromise than in continuing their military struggle? After so many false dawns, no sensible observer would dare to proclaim a sunrise. Yet Mr. Nixon's readiness to compromise, starting from the terms he set out publicly on May 8, is not in doubt; under those terms, Hanoi could keep the parts of South Vietnam it has captured; an "internationally supervised" cease-fire would be installed; American forces would quit Indochina in four months; and the various Vietnamese would be left to sort out a political settlement themselves.

\* \* \*

That is to say, President Nixon has made clear that he is willing, after withdrawal of troops and return of POWs, to put at considerable risk his political goal of maintaining an anti-Communist government in Saigon. The question is whether Hanoi is willing to put at risk its political goal of seating a Communist government, or one fairly certain to become Communist. We are not here talking about whether Washington or Hanoi has a right to so dictate political terms in the South. We accept as fact that each has asserted such a right, has fought to implement it, and has involved its prestige in not appearing to abandon it. The meaningful question is whether Hanoi will follow Mr. Nixon's example of May 8 and act on the possibility that, in the end, it might fall, or at least it might fall for some price.

Any answer attempted now must go beyond the impression, conveyed wittingly or not by the administration, that Henry Kissinger has flown to Peking and Ambassador Porter has returned to Paris in order to shake the tree and/or to catch the fruit as it falls.

The important facts are these: The brutal American terror bombing, unlike the John-

son bombing in both intensity and effectiveness, has wreaked unprecedented destruction in the North and slowed Hanoi's offensive in the South. Whatever may be said of its fighting capacity, the Thieu government still stands. Moscow and Peking have shown themselves unwilling to challenge directly the American blockade of their Hanoi-bound supplies, and reluctant to relinquish the considerable bilateral benefits Mr. Nixon has shrewdly and simultaneously offered them. And as Hanoi itself conceded recently, although domestic opposition to Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policy has grown, it has not reached dimensions that would, in Hanoi's view, assure George McGovern victory in the fall.

So it is not surprising that Hanoi's key negotiator, Le Duc Tho, looking beyond a cease-fire, should ask Washington Post correspondent Murray Marder how the United States might react to a break in it, and that he should emphasize the more reasonable-sounding parts of Hanoi's demands for participation in a new regime in Saigon, and that Soviet President Podgorny's trip to Hanoi should trigger further speculation that Moscow is promoting compromise.

\* \* \*

It is all very tantalizing, and yet it would be foolish to overlook other alternatives possible open to Hanoi: To continue accepting the incredible punishment of the last two months; to pull back its big units and return to small-unit war, perhaps after a respite; to step up or activate guerrilla fighting in regions of the South away from the current battlefields; to obtain more arms from Moscow, or Peking; to start doing out the prisoners in return for cutbacks in bombing; to hold out for the chance of a McGovern victory, and so on. If there is anything Americans have never been good at, it's outguessing Hanoi.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Missile Numbers Game

President Nixon was right to urge the Congress to speed approval of the missile curb pact with Moscow. There was no winner-loser outcome in the SALT-1 negotiations; as the President emphasized, "both sides won and the whole world won." Moreover, the central argument being made by critics of the agreements has not been refuted in a study made by former Pentagon officials.

Critics of SALT-1, such as Sen. Henry Jackson, argue that the edge permitted the Soviet Union in numbers and size of offensive missiles will ultimately give Russia a dangerous degree of strategic superiority over the United States. The edge includes 40 percent more intercontinental ballistic missiles and missile-launching submarines, one-third more submarine-launched ballistic missiles and an alleged three-fold Soviet advantage in megatonnage of total missile payload.

But the number and size of missiles is less important than the destruction they can inflict. One large nuclear weapon cannot destroy as large an area as several small weapons.

The measuring rod used by the Pentagon in its secret studies to obtain a single figure for the total destructive capability of nuclear weapons of varied sizes is known as "equivalent megatonnage." A Soviet 16-megaton

bomb would seem to give Russia a four-fold advantage over four one-megaton American bombs. But in floor area of destruction this amounts to four "equivalent megatons," or parity.

Two members of the defense analysis staff of the Brookings Institution, Col. Alton Quanbeck and Barry Blechman, who are both former Pentagon officials, have calculated the "equivalent megatonnage" of Russia's supposed three-fold advantage. They have found that the five-year SALT-1 agreement on offensive weapons would leave the Russians in mid-1977 with 4,000 "equivalent megatons" compared with 4,450 for the United States.

Refutation of Russia's "megatonnage advantage" over the United States brings into question the argument made by the administration for pressing ahead with deployment of the MIRV missiles, Minuteman-3 and Poseidon, and development of the long-range Trident missile submarine. MIRV deployment already under way gives the United States more than a two-to-one advantage in deliverable warheads. There is no reason to press ahead to achieve a four-to-one advantage by 1977 if there is any chance that American restraint would encourage similar Soviet restraint and a permanent offensive weapons agreement at a lower level.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Time to Bargain

The war in Vietnam and the possible ways of ending it are at the center of the diplomatic offensive just started by Washington and Moscow and developing around two extremely important trips. The Americans, who had been given advance notice of Mr. Podgorny's visit, are still ignorant of the far-reaching reasons for it. There is reason to believe that Mr. Podgorny went to Hanoi with a double purpose: First, to try to convince the North Vietnamese to resume the negotiation without raising preconditions, since the Americans, according to what Mr. Nixon said, are prepared to do likewise and even perhaps to stop the bombings. Second, to examine and discuss the condition for further Soviet aid to Hanoi, an aid mainly economic and intended to permit a rapid rebuilding of the North.

Mr. Kissinger's trip to Peking is officially intended to continue the normalization of relations between the United States and China. But the White House has specified that all international problems—thus Vietnam—will be discussed.

—From *France-Soir* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

### Fifty Years Ago

June 20, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Institutions have been given to naval constructors D.W. Taylor, who is now en route to England to represent the American government at the meeting of naval architects and marine engineers, to investigate the methods of turning turrets of foreign battleships. This action is taken with the view of guiding the Navy Department in adopting perhaps a similar system for battleships under construction.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).



'Dr. Kissinger, I Presume?'

## Growth and Politics

By Anthony Lewis

STOCKHOLM—A Chinese official was talking with a Japanese ecologist. "In Peking," he said, "there are 15 million bicycles. From your experience in Tokyo, do you think it would be advantageous to change to motor transport?"

A question like that does wonders to focus one's mind on the problem of material growth in a finite world. If China with its 700 million people were to become an automobile society, where would the necessary steel and oil and other resources come from on this earth? and what would be the impact on the capacity of the oceans and atmosphere to absorb wastes?

It takes only common sense, not scholarship, to understand that the earth could never sustain a China with American patterns of automobile use and other consumption. In other words, the world's capacity for material production and consumption is not infinite. As we look around us, at booming populations and beleaguered nations, we can begin to sense the limits.

### Unproven Data

The study made for the Club of Rome, "The Limits to Growth," has been widely charged with feeding unproved data into the computers that came up with gloomy projections. But as William Ruckelshaus, head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, remarked the other day: "The questions raised by the Club of Rome are what really matter, to attack particular figures is irrelevant."

The fundamental questions of how to avoid social and biological disaster on a crowded planet were not discussed in the UN Environment Conference just ended here. But they were explored in the accompanying unofficial meetings, with interesting results.

There was a notable statement from the nongovernmental organizations with representatives here, ranging from ecological groups to chambers of commerce. It was read to the UN conference by Dr. Margaret Mead.

"So great has been the technological thrust of our science and energy," the statement said, "so rapacious our consumption of nonrenewable resources, so rapid our growth in numbers, so heavy the load we place on our life-supporting systems, that we begin to perceive the finite qualities of the biosphere of soil, air and water... this is a revolution in thought fully comparable to the Copernican revolution."

This revolutionary new perception, if such it is, as a practical matter demands action from the handful of rich countries. They use three-quarters of the earth's resources, and it is their exponential material growth that threatens the fragile biosphere.

No one can expect voluntary restraint on the part of the developed countries. The politicians of America and Britain and the Soviet Union are still calling for more economic growth, because their people want more. Nor will the rich countries readily share their prosperity through foreign aid.

But there are realities that may force a change in the developed world's attitude toward economic growth and share.

One is the primary mineral resources in underdeveloped countries. In the past supplies have been ample and local political control weak, with the result that prices to the developed countries have stayed relatively low. But those factors are changing.

The acute example is oil. Demand is multiplying: One oilman visiting Stockholm said it would take a "new Kuwait" annually just to satisfy increased American use. And those who

have the oil are getting politically tougher. The result, according to some experts, is that the price could double or triple by 1980. That will be one way of making rich countries share the wealth.

A second reality is that some ecological limits seem to be at hand. The energy crisis is the one we know best.

Consider this example: A recent study of Southern California concluded that that area could double its electric power production just one more time before producing heat beyond the capacity of air and water to absorb without deadly consequences for marine and human life. But Southern California's demand for

power has been doubling every 10 years. Some form of involuntary restraint lies ahead.

Barbara Ward posed the difficult question here in Stockholm. The economic assumptions of a planet without limits cannot be maintained, she said, so we have to face the choices on how to use and share what there is. She concluded:

"To act without rancor, to use knowledge with wisdom, to respect interdependence, to operate without hubris and greed are not simply moral imperatives.

They are an accurate scientific description of the means of survival."

## Letters

### Misleading

You have given great prominence (CET, June 12) to an announcement by a U.S. spokesman that "U.S. jets have destroyed a hydro-electric plant capable of producing 75 percent of North Vietnam's power requirements."

This is clearly intended to persuade the American public that the present massive bombardment with its dreadful human consequences is justified by its effectiveness. But what is the reality behind these apparently impressive percentages? Anyone who refers to the Senate Armed Services hearings of Aug. 25, 1967, will see that five years ago the Pentagon was already claiming that "75 percent of the country's central electric generating capacity" had been destroyed. This is clearly intended to persuade the American public that the present massive bombardment with its dreadful human consequences is justified by its effectiveness. But what is the reality behind these apparently impressive percentages? Anyone who refers to the Senate Armed Services hearings of Aug. 25, 1967, will see that five years ago the Pentagon was already claiming that "75 percent of the country's central electric generating capacity" had been destroyed.

This figure may have impressed the senators until Mr. McNamara admitted that a single company's generating plant, the Repot plant in Alexandria, Va., generates five times the power produced by all of North Vietnam's power plants.

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PELENOPE DAUPHINOT.

Paris.

## Chinese Experts Recommend Caution in Using Acupuncture

By Charles Floto

In addition, another member of the group commented, for some reason not yet understood, acupuncture anesthesia is less effective in the area of the body in which the liver and other deep-seated vital organs are located than in other areas.

### Chinese Caution

But this did not, it was pointed out, ban its use in operations involving those parts of the body. In China, some such operations have been done with satisfactory results, but as one of the group said, "Unless the circumstances are exactly right, these kinds of operations should be done with conventional anesthesia."

The anticipated length of the operation and the attitude of the patient to acupuncture anesthesia must be considered, he said.

The Chinese experts clearly implied that they thought acupuncture anesthesia should first be attempted in the United States in less serious and extensive surgeries than a liver operation.

The sources said in an interview, the group "included several persons who have had extensive experience in the use of acupuncture and several others that have been engaged in basic acupuncture research to find out its works and in what cases it can be used."

**N.Y. Plan Discussed**

When they were asked specifically about the plan at New York's Memorial Hospital to try acupuncture anesthesia during an operation to remove a portion of the liver, their response was negative. Mr. Floto said on the whole it was negative.

Another advantage cited, probably greater in China, where medical facilities are not available in rural areas, is the ability to remove a portion of the liver.

Mr. Floto said the Chinese were skeptical of the results.

After a few such procedures have been carried out in China, one James A. Floto, group said, "the results are not wholly satisfactory in some cases."

Several technical difficulties were encountered, he said.

The major ones were the difficulty of some of the operations

and the removal of a portion of the liver usually takes many hours.

He said, "acupuncture in some instances, it was explained, wears

well, and has to be supplemented

by conventional anesthesia."

## Firemen Killed in Wall Collapse at Boston Hotel

BOSTON, June 19 (UPI).—Nine firemen were killed Saturday night in a wall collapse at the 101-year-old Vendome Hotel collapsed during a fire that gutted the building.

At least 10 firemen were in

the blaze, which

damaged the seven-story

mark in the city's fashionable

Back Bay area.

The blaze was discovered by

firemen converting the building

into offices and apartments.

They whiped up an elevator

and spread to the top floor.

The dead firemen had been

stuck around an aerial-ladder

when a brick section of the

building collapsed.

It was "absolutely unexpected,"

Capt. John Collins, a Fire

Department spokesman. "They

had fought the fire was out except

for the swearing up."

Officials ordered all workers on

the scene to abandon firefighting

and concentrate on rescue efforts

and debris.

By E. G. V. S.

**Swiss to Press For Extradition Of Mrs. Irving**

ZURICH, June 19 (AP).—The

Swiss authorities announced today

they are continuing to seek

the extradition of Mrs. Edith

Irving, who was sentenced Friday

in the United States for her part

in the Howard Hughes auto-biography hoax.

Zurich's district attorney, Peter

Veloff, said that the conviction of

Mrs. Irving, a Swiss citizen, did

not affect legal proceedings here

against her.

Under Swiss law, the U.S. sentence of two months in jail and a

two-year suspended term will be

taken into "appropriate consider-

ation" by a Swiss court, Mr.

Veloff said.

He noted that virtually all the

offenses of which Mrs. Irving was

convicted had been committed in

Zurich, where she cashed checks

intended for McGraw-Hill Inc.

In New York, Mrs. Irving sur-

rendered today to begin her

sentences.

By E. G. V. S.

**Swiss to Resignation Accepted by Japanese Party**

TOKYO, June 19 (AP).—The

executive council of the Liberal

Democratic party agreed today

to accept the resignation of Pre-

dictor Eisaku Sato as its president

and to hold a convention on

July 5 in Tokyo to select his suc-

cessor.

The president of the nation's

political party automatically

becomes premier.

Mr. Sato, 71, has been premier

since 1964. He announced Saturday

that he would like to step

down before his full term expires

in November.

Mr. Sato's resignation has been

met with a number of candidates

for the position.

The leading candidates are For-

mer Minister Takeo Fukuda, 67;

Shigeru Tanaka, 54, chief of the

Ministry of International Trade

and Industry and two former

ministers, Masayoshi Oh-

ta, 63, and Takeo Miki, 65.

By E. G. V. S.

**Ma S. Black, Writer, Editor, Murdered in N.Y.**

NEW YORK, June 19 (UPI).—

Maureen Black, 56, a

writer and editor of children's

books, was found stabbed to death

Wednesday in the Greenwich Vil-

lage landmark house she had

rented in for more than 30 years.

Mr. Black was to retire in August

after 10 years of publications and

communications for the Bank

of America College of Education.

She had been in its faculty for 40

years and had treated the Bank

of America Readers, a series of school

books in which the traditional

and Jane prototypes were

placed by urban children in

settings.

Mr. Black's husband, James

Maureen Black, a partner in

the Wall Street firm of

Herrick & Black, was

away over the weekend attending

the wedding of nieces in Savan-

nah, Ga.

The police surmised that the

murder was a burglar. They said

a murder weapon was a fork

in a carving set. They said

Mr. Black, who was stabbed in

the left shoulder, had apparently

invited the intruder.

By E. G. V. S.

**Irani Not Guilty In U.K. Shooting**

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—

Yasir Qassim, an Iraqi lawyer

and journalist, was found in-

nocent today of attempting to

murder Gen. Abdul Razzaq al-

Naf, the former premier of Iraq.

A jury at the Old Bailey Crim-

inal Court also found Mr. Qassim,

55, innocent of wounding the

general's wife, and acquitted

him of a charge of unlawfully

possessing two pistols. He was

released immediately after the

verdict.

Four men went to the genera-

l's London apartment Feb. 18

and attempted to kill him. In-

stead they wounded his wife, who

shielded the general with her

body. The prosecution charged

Mr. Qassim had been party to

the assassination attempt, but

never accused him of firing any

of the shots.

By E. G. V. S.

**Hindu-Moslem Rioting Kills 25 in India**

NEW DELHI, June 19 (AP).—

Hindu-Moslem rioting flared

again in northern India today,

with the official death toll from

four days of communal clashes

increasing to 25.

In the worst incident reported

during the day, the rioters at-

tacked police in Benares, the

Hindu holy city on the Ganges

River, 425 miles southeast of

Delhi.

The police surmised that the

murder weapon was a fork

in a carving set. They said

Mr. Black, who was stabbed in

the left shoulder, had apparently

invited the intruder.

By E. G. V. S.

**GEORG JENSEN**  
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Orders over \$100 can be shipped  
at Danish export prices.

## An Older Françoise Sagan

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 19 (UPI).—In her new book, Françoise Sagan's new book "Des Bleus à l'Amé" (Bruised Soul) will come as a shock. Miss Sagan admits that she has aged.

Yet, if you ask her point-blank: "Do you feel older?" Miss Sagan answers, her face cocked up to one side with unexpected humor: "Now, you tell me. Do I look older?"

Miss Sagan walked into a party the other evening, slim in black sequins and her usual reserve (she says it is self-defense) at half-mast. Her book came out last week and got excellent reviews. But she laughs it off.

"It's a big book," she said. "200 pages." A hundred and twenty pages used to be her limit.

To her readers, and by her own standards, Miss Sagan is the James Dean of the literary world. She is supposed to be eternally young, eternally reckless—among fast Ferraris, young lovers and sessions with the whiskey bottle. In "Bruised Soul," she abandons that image and acknowledges that, at 37, she has come to terms with herself and with life.

Miss Sagan calls the book a novel-essay. She uses it to duel with herself but in the monologue weaves in a story involving two characters from an earlier book, "Château en Suède": Eléonore and Sébastien Van Millem, still handsome, elegant, vaguely incestuous but middle-aged.

As she explained the other day: "They're not really important. They're just a couple of puppets,

Françoise Sagan, whose new book is called "Bruised Soul."

a pretext for me to talk about myself."

Miss Sagan, in fact, does more than talk about herself. She touches on a number of current issues and comes out against most drugs. "I've tried it twice myself," she said, "and it made me sick, violently sick. So that settled that. But there's more to it. Drug addicts are unattractive and they do things that drunks would never do."

Besides, Miss Sagan said in her

book, drunks are often entertaining. Drug addicts are not.

Of women's liberation, Miss Sagan writes: "I have never thought that this notion of sexual equality could be valid" and finds that men "those big male children, our masters, our Sams" are being roughed about too much in women's magazines. "In the end," she claims, "it is obvious that despite their strength, we shall cut their hair as well as their hearts." In other words, she feels sorry for men.

A mother herself ("My son is 11"), she is generous when it comes to the generation gap.

She is sick and tired of people her age who keep complaining that things are not what they used to be and that young people do not know how to live and enjoy themselves. She feels one should be more tender, one should tell them to go and travel, have a good time, and avoid violence which she calls irresponsible and bourgeois. With an unexpected sense of responsibility she writes that, most of all, "one should help them. Amen."

Although in her book she states that she is content to go along with her legend, La Sagan, as they call me in Italy," admits in private that she is not nearly as wild as she used to be. Asked if she stays up all night, as in the old days, she answers, almost apologetically: "No, not really."

And asked "What are the most important people in your life today?" she answers: "My son... my parents, yes, the roots."

## Theater in London: A Politically Relevant 'Othello'

By John Walker

London, June 19 (UPI).—The old-time cottage industry of rewriting Shakespeare, treating his plays as raw material for adaptation just as he used others' works for his own ends, is still boozing more than 300 years after D'Avenant began it all by cobbling together "Measure for Measure" and "Much Ado About Nothing" as a single play and Dryden provided Caliban with a sister and Ariel with a lover in his version of "The Tempest."

Now there is much ado over "Othello," the one play that, over the centuries, seemed to have escaped this treatment. In his intriguing and exhilarating "An Othello" at the Open Space Theatre, Charles Marowitz has

chopped about and radically rewritten the play to give us a sordid Desdemona, a toadying Othello who is assassinated by white racists, and a heroic black Iago.

Shakespeare used to be altered by writers who thought that they were improving upon the original, making the play fit for a more elegant age. Mr. Marowitz's motivation is political relevance, aimed at satisfying those who expect "Othello" to reflect contemporary racial attitudes.

In the program, Mr. Marowitz quotes Malcolm X's distinction during the period of slavery between the house Negro, who identified with his white masters, and the field Negro, who hated his oppressors. Othello here is a house Negro, an archetypal

Uncle Tom, the white man's means of controlling black militancy. Explains Mr. Marowitz: "Only a toady and a relentless brown-nose would have worked his way up the ranks to the position of general. Only a racial traitor would have accepted the ideals Othello has had to support to reach his exalted position."

Iago's Rhetoric

Iago—played by Anthon Phillips as the hippest of militants—is a field Negro, speaking some of the fierce rhetoric of Eldridge Cleaver and with plenty of reason to plot against Othello.

But the play is more complex than a straightforward working out of Malcolm X's dichotomy, concerning itself with what the sociologist Calvin C. Hernton

## MUSIC IN LONDON

### Mayr's Masterpiece: 'Medea'

By Henry Pleasants

London, June 19 (UPI).—It is one of the curiosities of operatic history that two of the most influential contributors to the evolution of grand opera are represented in the standard repertoire.

One of them is Meyerbeer, whose name is at least familiar and whose major works are revived from time to time. The other is Johann Simon Mayr, whose masterpiece, "Medea," was performed at the Queen Elizabeth Hall last night in a concert version by the enterprising Opera Rara.

Today, hardly the name is familiar even to opera students, unless musicologically inclined.

Yet Mayr was for many years, until Rossini came along, the most popular and the most highly regarded opera composer in Italy. A Bavarian, who emigrated to Venice in 1817, he brought to Italian opera the harmonic and instrumental sophistication of Haydn and Mozart, and established the technical prerequisites for the transition from Italian opera to Italian grand opera.

Dominetti Comment

As is also true of Meyerbeer, Mayr has been obscured by successors of greater creative endowment—Meyerbeer by Verdi and Wagner, Mayr by Rossini, Donizetti and Bellini. But in the present era of growing historical awareness, it is always fascinating to get a glimpse of the contemporary models from which the later masters worked. Mayr's "Medea" is one of the finest of those models. "If I could write a 'Medea,'" Donizetti said in a letter to Mayr, his teacher, "I would be content to die afterwards."

A more sober—and considerably later—estimate was offered by Henry Chorley, recalling Indira Patti's London triumphs in the title role in 1836: "I see, too, her magical and fearful Medea—a part musically and dramatically composed by herself out of the fated book and correct music of Simon Mayr's opera."

That's the problem with Mayr, as also with Meyerbeer. The former set the stage and the situation within which great performers could work their magic in an age when the performer's creativity was not inhibited, as

rated singer here, projects Medea's big scenes with compelling fervor and eloquence. Irish tenor Francis Egerton Aegres showed how this may be brought to life by solid attention to the orato felicities and lyrical inflections of the Italian language.

The others in a uniformly competent cast read their parts well. Mayr needs more than that.

## ITALY

### The Maggio Musical

By William Weaver

FLORENCE (UPI).—The 38th Maggio Musicale, now well past halfway point, dedicated the past week to visiting companies Maurizio Béjart and his ballet of the 20th century, and—with productions—the Deutsche Oper am Rhein, from Düsseldorf-Duisburg Italy (including a production at La Scala); this imported German staging was the world's premiere in the composer's adopted city Florence. Attentively, subtly conducted by Peter Schneider, the 5 revealed all its orchestral richness, a dramatic warmth lying beneath the author's noble, but hieratic, characters. Heinrich Wenzel's projections against call-like screens reflected little of the up-Mediterranean quality, and the costumes of Helmut Koenig largely of leatherette siren-suits.

#### Title Role

Leif Seger sang the title role with dignity, though the voice a sometimes hollow sound. The rest of the large cast was affected especially Meredith Zara, as Nannetta, George Reinhardt, director, in an efficient, but not imaginative fashion, ignoring some instructions in Delibes's Nutcracker.

Though the "Déesse" was good, the production of Bernd Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten" with the same director and designer, was, visually, more impressive. This work, now more than years old, has had a number of productions in Germany, but was its Italian premiere. The organization of the Maggio deserves the other hand, gets bad marks for not turning out in larger numbers by an Italian theater in the normal course of events.

The Florentines who did come to the Teatro Comunale saw heard an excellent performance, centering around the lovely, criered Catherine Gayer in the crucial part of Marie. Of her suitor, Peter-Christoph Rungg was outstanding in the Wozzeck part of Stokowski.

One of the opera's high points is a female trio, in which Gayer was ably joined by Friederike Schmid (playing Marie's si and Faust Puleston's "Die Comtesse de la Roche"). The chorus is important in "Die Soldaten"; it was admirably prepared by R. Staude, and Gunther Wicker conducted the massive forces with little convincing.

Little need be said about Béjart's "Romeo and Juliet," a dates from 1966. At this point, the work seems more tricky, imaginative and more pretentious than significant. Susanna Far Juliet stood out in an otherwise uninteresting cast. The ballet, given outdoors, in the Boboli Garden, the cold weather was no, and a light rain, towards the end, sent some people—including reviewer—running to the tent.

has difficulty in living up to new image of Desdemona, "Snow White, Cinderella, Alice in Wonderland,"

Although the setting is ostensibly Venice and Cyprus, the senators are strictly from Dixie, applying Southern concepts of sacred white womanhood to promiscuous Desdemona. Iago approves of Desdemona's relationship with her, seeing it as activated by racial revenge. She obsessed by the idea of a black man as a superior stud, taunts the women in the audience with a speech that has the constant refrain: "Well, wouldn't you?" Her insistence on Othello's sex appeal does not prevent her from bedding most of the other men in the play, for Mr. Marowitz has combined her role with that of the prostitute Bianca.

Othello, played with quiet dignity by Rudolph Walker, is reduced to a manipulated man and allowed no opinions of his own. Judy Geeson occasionally

Two things bothered me. Mr. Marowitz really wants to accommodate the black rioting spirit, then he might do better to have found a writer to rely on his white liberal interpretation.

Desdemona's father is here only as unpleasant as Shakespeare's original, but also given a routine about Desdemona's marriage, delivered in a style of a nightingale, which makes him as macaque as Shylock crying ducats and my daughter."

Friday, at the Almost Theatre there was a much

and members of Intendancy memory of Nafiah Yassin's death last week at the 32nd robbery the British theater a fine, still-developing tale.

Born in Israel, and then with the British, then came to Britain five years and first gained recognition a writer when his play "The Moment" was performed at the Don's Mercury Theatre.

But he will be remembered founder and artistic director of the Other Company, which came the country's best mental drama group, to tour with their products "The Pit" and "The Job." He introduced the work of Hauke to British audiences.

His gifts as a director a concern that a theater should be an individual and liberal experience resulted in "Gone Liverpool," the Other Company's collaboration with James

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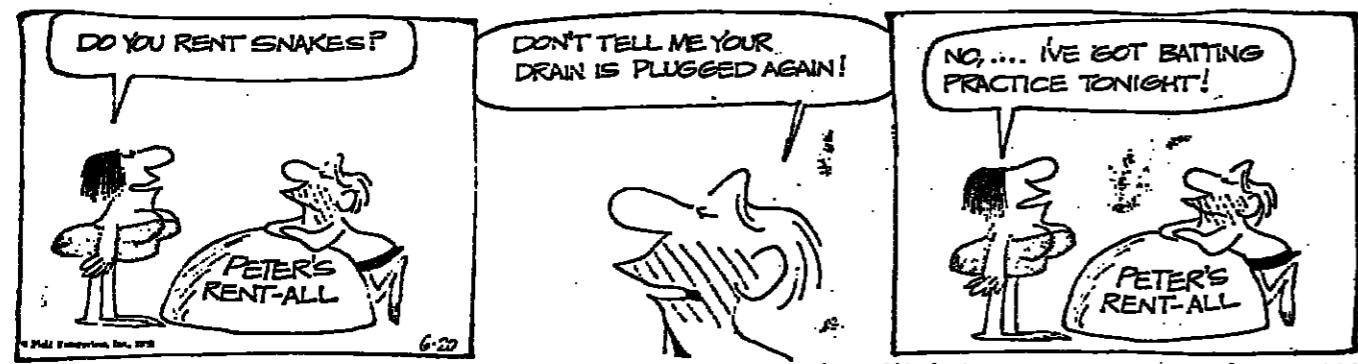
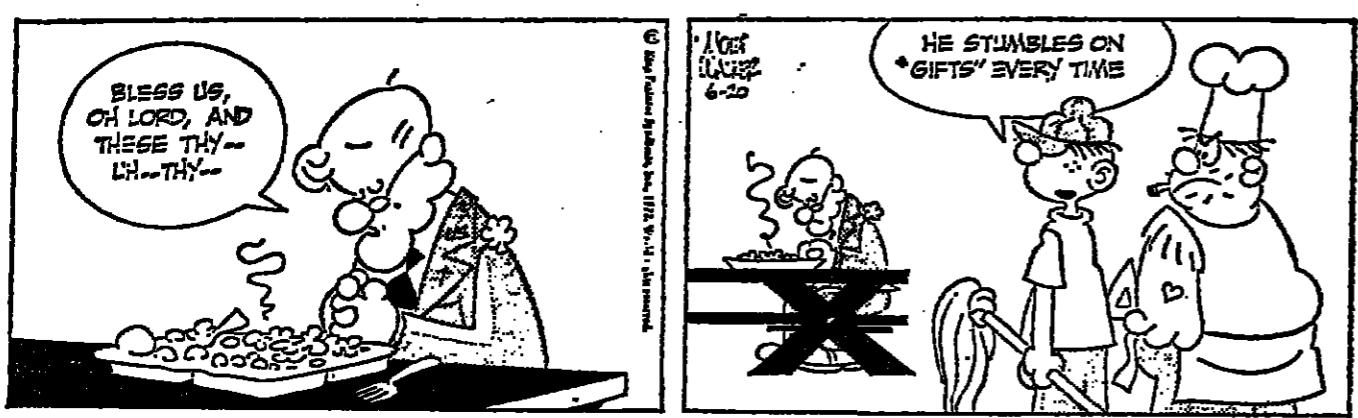










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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1972

BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

All the deals in the team championships at the 4th World Contract Bridge Olympiad, now under way in Miami Beach, are being dealt by a computer, and some of the players have expressed the view, perhaps a subjective one, that the computer has been generating more freakish hands than the probabilities of distribution would warrant. Take the diagrammed deal, for example, from a match between Great Britain and Mexico.

At one table the British East opened four spades in third seat, as shown, and West doubted the overall of five hearts. The opening lead was the club ace, the only choice that can lead to a successful defense, but West failed to continue with a second club to give his partner a ruff. Instead he shifted to a diamond, no doubt thinking that his partner might have the king of that suit or even a void.

The Mexican South, Miguel Regadas, won the diamond shift in his hand, and had various possibilities. He could have succeeded by ruffing a spade, taking two trump winners, and playing clubs to discard his remaining spade.

Instead he made the unusual play of a low trump toward the eight. He knew that the queen was on his left, and he wanted to preserve a trump in dummy to deal with a spade shift. This might have been disastrous if West had held three hearts and been able to win and give East a minor-suit ruff, but as it was the defense was helpless.

West ducked the heart lead and the eight won in dummy. The ace and jack of diamonds allowed South to dispose of one of his spades, and West could only make one heart trick.

In the replay, North opened three diamonds and East overcalled quietly with three spades. South raised diamonds, West raised spades and four spades became the final contract.

The defense took a heart trick and a diamond trick, and then tried unsuccessfully to cash a second heart, giving East an overtrick.

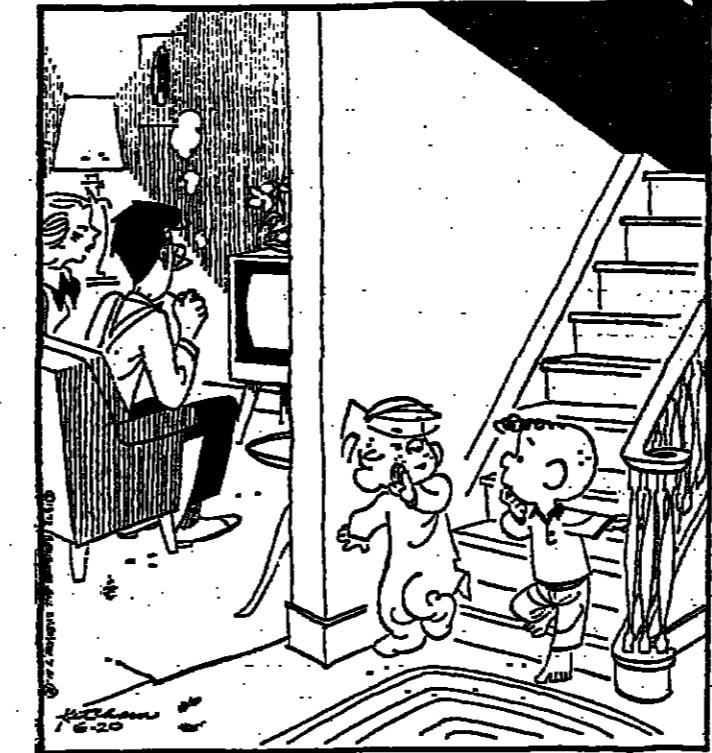
Making the game in both rooms gave the Mexicans 18 international match points and helped them to upset the British by a victory point score of 20 to minus 4. However, the computer was in no way to blame: The players had dealt this remarkable collection naturally, as a replacement for a computer deal that a committee had ruled out.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

NORTH  
4  
52  
AQ87652  
AQ94  
WEST(D) EAST  
4K10 4AQ987543  
Q763 4Q4  
Q93 4Q4  
A8732 4Q6  
SOUTH  
462  
QAK1095  
OK10  
K105

Both sides were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass Pass 4 5V  
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass  
West led the club ace.

DENNIS THE MENACE



REMEMBER, IT'S NOT SAFE TO SIT IN THE DOORWAY ... YOU MIGHT GET RUN OVER DURING THE COMMERCIAL!

**JUMBLE** — that scrambled word game  
BY HENRIK ARNOLD AND DOUGLASS

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**PHES**

**MOUDI**

**OLDONE**

**CHAPER**

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Fisher—you've won again—  
surprise!

So what else is new?

100% OF YOU!

IT'S NOT DIFFICULT FOR A POLITICAL  
TO GET ELECTED THIS WAY!

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: HONEY CHAOS RANCID POUNCE

Answer: Cats pulled out of a bed to be weighed—AN ANCHOR

## BOOKS

## THE EDGE OF IMPOSSIBILITY:

Tragic Forms in Literature

By Joyce Carol Oates. Vanguard Press. 259 pp. \$5.50.

Reviewed by Nona Balakian

As a writer of fiction Joyce Carol Oates has a bold and individual imagination. The apparent ease with which she turns out novels and stories (as well as poetry) is astounding in the light of her consistent skill and literary art. Beneath their relentless violent surfaces, her novels, especially those of social meaning, seek to locate the central mode or attitude of our time.

Now in her first volume of critical writings—nine essays previously published in literary journals—she demonstrates the same boldness and individuality in her reading of a literary genre that has undoubtedly influenced her work. Just as her fiction moves out of its social contours, so her criticism extends beyond its stated subject. The fact that she can see a common thread in the tragic vision of such diverse writers as Shakespeare, Thomas Mann, Ionesco, Melville, Yeats and Chekhov indicates the extent to which her imagination breaks through the barriers of literary genres, movements and periods.

But nihilism also has its comic side when it involves creative hero's Faustian will to transcend his human limits. Skillfully weaving in and out the heavy symbolism of "Mann's last novel, "Faustus," Miss Oates shows the composer Adrian's tragic as irreverent in its comic form as the classic hero's the "gods" that seal his fate within himself, self-created and therefore immune to his error.

There is very little in Chekhov that on the face of it one identifies with the contemporary Ionesco, but in separate Miss Oates reveals how two playwrights are linked by the concept of the absurd. Her dealing with the expression of man's hallucination.

Countering George Steiner's verdict that the death of God means the death of tragedy, she asks for "a redefinition of God in terms of the furthest reaches of man's hallucination." Her "redefinition" involves her in an intricate spiral of philosophical speculations and poetic insights that directly hinge on our contemporary concern with the existential and the absurd, as well as with parody and nihilism.

Undeniably, our understanding of "tragedy" has come a long way from Aristotle's definition and the forms of it that Shakespeare and the romantics made familiar.

Fear and pity, exploration, catharsis, poetic justice assume a new combination as the essential worthiness of man and the truth by which he lives are questioned. What never alters in Miss Oates's view is the destruction that lies at the root of "tragedy": "the violent self" that results from man's endless search for "the absolute dream."

Seeing a rational existential ethic as the dominant vision of Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," she can cut through the play's sardonic satire to show us its most radical tragic aspect: the tragedy that lies in the impossibility of tragedy. "Where everything is seen in terms of merchandise, disease, food, cooking and the glory of bloodshed," she concludes, "man's condition is never tragic." A similar refinement of tragedy reveals itself to her in the paradox at the core of Yeats's later plays: there, a poetic transience overcomes the anguished sense of mutability.

Between these two extremes of the non-tragic that spells tragedy to Miss Oates are more believable victims in the new mold. In her essay on Dostoevsky's "The Brothers Karamazov," she argues convincingly for an existential point in the plot. Ionesco becomes a mirror of itself. Where the absurd can outweigh the pitiful and the disparity between slight empathy evades us.

Elsewhere, in retrospect, tragedy of delusion Miss Oates often seems to prefer to the writer's literary creation. It is conceivable that Yeats, Ma

Mann and Dostoevsky were testing their own quality of to test in these lesser works. Writing from a

sophisticated distance, they fear and awe at the species life's absurdity, but only

intellectual plane. Yet without saying that to be tragedy must first of all the feelings.

Nona Balakian is a New York Times book reviewer.

## CROSSWORD

By Will

43	Shirked	21	Provokes
47	River of Turkey	24	Mr. Browne
48	Cogent forte	25	Note-taker
49	Abbr.	26	Abbr.
50	Moves about	27	Moon valley
51	Pivotal	28	Range of sig.
52	French women	29	Gabor
53	Quality	30	Almond
54	Star	31	Holly
55	Stun	32	Hawaiian
56	Household	33	Courage
57	members	34	Poem parts
58	Imbue	35	Abbr.
59	Elec. unit	36	Wayside str.
60	Not of the cloth	37	Extinguisher
61	Heater	38	Rise
62	Fissure	39	Blood stage
63	Red, yellow and	40	Card game
64	green item	41	Chopin role
65	Veteran	42	Dusky brow
66	Should	43	Ward off
67	Dismounted	44	Slosh
68	Stand	45	Stage direct.
69	Anom.	46	German art.
70	Blazing	47	Mad.
71	Sayings: Abbr.	48	Serpent
72	Units of loudness	49	Dropout
73	Walls	50	FROM 6C DM

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14					15				16		
17					18				19		
20					21				22		
25	26	27			23				24		
29					30				31	32	33
35					36				37		
38					39				40		
43	44	45	46		44				42		
48					49				50		
53					54				55		
57					56				53		
60					61				62		

AN EX  
MAN

FROM 6C DM

Joe U. in 11a



